

The time-hallowed anniversary of the birth of Washington will soon return. On the 22d of February, 1732, his life was lent to the world and the cause of Freedom, and his name should be cherished to the last syllable of recorded time.

He was justly deemed the Father of his Country. In every phase of character, and throughout his eventful life, he was a model for all imitators, who would worship at the shrine of freedom. Calm, patient, forbearing, but withal firm and unyielding for the right, he at once became the leading spirit in the War of Independence. Whether in the field or in the councils of the nation, he showed the same self-sacrificing devotion to our country's flag. For war or for peace, he followed it, wherever truth and justice led the way. With the brave band who gathered around our national standard, he established the independence of these United States, and gave to the oppressed of the world an asylum of liberty.

It is meet that the birth-day of Washington, ever cherished in the memory of our people, should, at this time, receive more than a passing thought. It should gather beneath our national banner the brave sons of our country everywhere.

Here, in Kentucky, "the dark and bloody ground," we should pledge anew our devotion to the Union, hallowed by the noble deeds of a life God gave the world to build it up, and protect it from the good of mankind. Shall we, needlessly and with ruthless hands, tear down the standard of our country, and raise to the ground the noble edifice the lives of patriots built and sealed with their blood. In the name of Washington, let every lover of his country answer—No!

In Louisville, we have a fine array of military. It would be well if these gentlemen would get up a grand parade upon the Twenty-second, and have some suitable address in commemoration of the "day we celebrate." Let us keep alive the patriotic labor with our people. Allow no wild fanaticism or prejudice to obliterate it from our nature or wash it from our blood. Let the country pledge anew its devotion to the Union, and by the name and memory of Washington, swear to maintain the right (asking nothing more), and with the lives of our sons to declare it, but with equal warmth, let them pledge that no fraternal war shall be shed, while there is hope of reason and justice at the hands and hearts of the people.

#### "Murder will Out."

It will be remembered by our numerous readers that a correspondent of ours from the town of Lagrange, Ohiom county, Ky., some months ago wrote us requesting us, and through the medium of our paper all others, to forbear any further publications upon the subject of the late trial, until a final hearing could be had, on the belated charge of rape, made by a hitherto respectable widow lady by the name of Hammond, against an equally respectable gentleman by the name of Thomas J. Bain, both of that place, which we complied with and published. The widow first preferred the charge against the defendant before His Honor, Judge Thomas A. Rodman, of the Ohiom County Court, and so plain, honest, and simple was her statement against the accused, that in the absence of any proof in the defense, which could not legally be had, as the law forbade the introduction of the only witness by whom he could possibly prove an alibi, and that was his heart-stricken wife. Under these circumstances conviction was carried instantly to nearly every mind present at the accused's trial, and the Court ordered him to give bail in the sum of \$500 to appear on the 10th of September term of the Circuit Court, which he gave. When next Mrs. Hammond made her appearance, she reiterated in the same innocent and affected manner her story before the grand jury, who, notwithstanding almost forthwith indicted the defendant for rape, who, if found guilty of the charge, would doubtless have had to undergo the heaviest penalty of the law in such cases made and provided, viz: twenty years confinement to hard labor in the Penitentiary house of Kentucky, and his character forever consigned to eternal infamy of the deepest and most damning dye. This charge against "Squire Bain," we are informed, so earnestly and impressively stated from first to last by this widow lady, coupled with her general good character at that time, and the helpless condition of herself and little children, who were in the public mind and heart of the community the greatest sympathy for her supposed outraged condition, and to the very highest and most fearful degree its indignation and resentment toward the unfortunate accused. Many of the very best and law-abiding citizens openly proclaimed themselves in favor of visiting upon the prisoner summary punishment by hanging him from the hasty sentence of Judge Lynch, but, fortunately for all, better counsel prevailed. Still "Squire Bain" in a great degree was locked upon as a felon by many, and their wives and children taught to regard him as little less than a monster. He was abandoned by all but a few friends in this extremity, while the town to civilized and social society was a great measure closed against his interesting and charming family. Even the motives of that high-toned and excellent man, Judge Rodman, were impugned by some under the excitement of the moment, because he only required of the accused moderate and conditional bail for his appearance at the higher Court, to answer the charge; and his counsel, Col. Selby, in the frenzy of the hour, was greatly censured by many, and threatened particularly with excommunication forever from the agreeable society of all old maids and sympathetic matrons and widows (God bless them!) for twenty miles around. "But murder will out," is an old and true saying, and we are credibly informed that this much abused widow, on last Sunday—just one week from day-to-day gave birth to as fine and fat a boy child as ever exhibited at Barnum's show, full nine months old to its very day of its advent in the world, and showed not in the slightest degree whatever resembling "Squire Thomas J. Bain," and two months short of the necessary time, to cast the slightest shadow of doubt upon his entire innocence. This event, just in time, has created a perfect revolution in the minds of all those who trusted to the truth of the widow's story, and they are now by scores visiting the truly much abused "Squire," congratulating him upon his new-born luck and most providential vindication. It is also said, with what truth we don't pretend to vouch, that the little unfortunate stranger bears the unmistakable impress or mark of Zolai Can

We have now before us the official returns of the census of 1860, furnished by the Census Bureau to the Governors of the several States, for the purpose of apportioning members of Congress, and we have accordingly made the following tables of population in the North and South, and in the Territories, showing the increase since 1850 in each section, and the alterations in the apportionment of members of Congress:

#### POPULATION OF THE NORTHERN CONFEDERACY.

| State         | 1850       | 1860       | Inc.      |
|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Maine         | 358,000    | 410,000    | 52,000    |
| New Hampshire | 237,000    | 270,000    | 33,000    |
| Vermont       | 142,000    | 160,000    | 18,000    |
| Massachusetts | 680,000    | 780,000    | 100,000   |
| Rhode Island  | 124,000    | 140,000    | 16,000    |
| Connecticut   | 282,000    | 320,000    | 38,000    |
| New York      | 2,070,000  | 2,400,000  | 330,000   |
| Delaware      | 60,000     | 70,000     | 10,000    |
| New Jersey    | 1,200,000  | 1,400,000  | 200,000   |
| Pennsylvania  | 2,000,000  | 2,400,000  | 400,000   |
| Ohio          | 1,500,000  | 1,800,000  | 300,000   |
| Indiana       | 900,000    | 1,200,000  | 300,000   |
| Michigan      | 200,000    | 300,000    | 100,000   |
| Illinois      | 1,000,000  | 1,400,000  | 400,000   |
| Iowa          | 100,000    | 200,000    | 100,000   |
| Wisconsin     | 100,000    | 200,000    | 100,000   |
| Minnesota     | 100,000    | 200,000    | 100,000   |
| Nebraska      | 100,000    | 200,000    | 100,000   |
| Kansas        | 100,000    | 200,000    | 100,000   |
| Total         | 13,450,000 | 15,800,000 | 2,350,000 |

#### POPULATION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

| State          | 1850      | 1860      | Inc.    |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Alabama        | 200,000   | 250,000   | 50,000  |
| Georgia        | 250,000   | 300,000   | 50,000  |
| Florida        | 50,000    | 60,000    | 10,000  |
| South Carolina | 100,000   | 120,000   | 20,000  |
| Mississippi    | 100,000   | 120,000   | 20,000  |
| Louisiana      | 200,000   | 250,000   | 50,000  |
| Arkansas       | 100,000   | 120,000   | 20,000  |
| Texas          | 100,000   | 200,000   | 100,000 |
| Virginia       | 1,000,000 | 1,200,000 | 200,000 |
| North Carolina | 1,000,000 | 1,200,000 | 200,000 |
| South Carolina | 100,000   | 120,000   | 20,000  |
| Georgia        | 250,000   | 300,000   | 50,000  |
| Alabama        | 200,000   | 250,000   | 50,000  |
| Florida        | 50,000    | 60,000    | 10,000  |
| Total          | 4,200,000 | 5,000,000 | 800,000 |

#### POPULATION OF TERRITORIES.

| Territory     | 1850    | 1860    | Inc.    |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Nebraska      | 100,000 | 200,000 | 100,000 |
| Kansas        | 100,000 | 200,000 | 100,000 |
| Minnesota     | 100,000 | 200,000 | 100,000 |
| Wisconsin     | 100,000 | 200,000 | 100,000 |
| Illinois      | 100,000 | 200,000 | 100,000 |
| Michigan      | 100,000 | 200,000 | 100,000 |
| Indiana       | 100,000 | 200,000 | 100,000 |
| Ohio          | 100,000 | 200,000 | 100,000 |
| Pennsylvania  | 100,000 | 200,000 | 100,000 |
| New York      | 100,000 | 200,000 | 100,000 |
| Delaware      | 100,000 | 200,000 | 100,000 |
| New Jersey    | 100,000 | 200,000 | 100,000 |
| Connecticut   | 100,000 | 200,000 | 100,000 |
| Rhode Island  | 100,000 | 200,000 | 100,000 |
| Massachusetts | 100,000 | 200,000 | 100,000 |
| Vermont       | 100,000 | 200,000 | 100,000 |
| New Hampshire | 100,000 | 200,000 | 100,000 |
| Maine         | 100,000 | 200,000 | 100,000 |

#### IN ORDER TO COMPREHEND THE ABOVE APPORTIONMENT OF CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION, IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO STATE THAT THE REGULAR NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES IS ONLY 233; BUT SINCE THE APPORTIONMENT ON THE CENSUS OF 1860, CALIFORNIA HAS BEEN ADMITTED WITH TWO MEMBERS, MINNESOTA WITH TWO, AND KANSAS WITH ONE—MAKING THE WHOLE NUMBER 238. THE NUMBER NOW BEING AGAIN REDUCED TO 233, AND ONE OF THE STATES WILL ALSO BE FORCED TO LOSE ONE FROM THE ABOVE APPORTIONMENT TO MAKE ROOM FOR KANSAS.

By the following recapitulation table it will be seen that the South have lost five members, and that the North have gained five over the number to which they were entitled in 1850:

#### North-South Comparison.

| North      | South     |
|------------|-----------|
| 1850       | 1850      |
| 13,450,000 | 4,200,000 |
| 15,800,000 | 5,000,000 |

#### OUR NATIONAL AID.

The present political troubles have given a sudden impulse to our national melodies, and "Dixie's Land" and other airs popular during the excitement of election have been quite eclipsed by the rejuvenation of the "Star-Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia." The former melody is especially popular at the moment. Scarcely a concert is given now-a-days without including it in its program, and at social gatherings it is far more desired than the usual opera extracts or familiar ballads.

It has been said that America has no great national air. We deny it. This same "Star-Spangled Banner" is a noble anthem. The words are patriotic and strong; the melody at once majestic and simple. The only fault is that of its compass, including an octave and a half, is rather too great for a popular song, and when pitched too high often involves shouting instead of singing. The English national hymn, "God Save the Queen," ranges within an octave. The Russian hymn has about the same compass, and the French "Marseillaise," though more varied in style than either of the preceding, is included within the compass of one note; thus, if pitched in the key of F, the lowest note is a half note below middle C, and the highest note is a half note above middle C. The Russian hymn has about the same compass, and the French "Marseillaise," though more varied in style than either of the preceding, is included within the compass of one note; thus, if pitched in the key of F, the lowest note is a half note below middle C, and the highest note is a half note above middle C.

#### THE ENIGMA NABLY SOLVED.

By the great African mystery, the source of the Nile, is being gradually dispelled. The latest accounts of all show how nearly the veil is removed from the standing enigma of ages. While Captains Speke and Burton were trying to work their way to the north, in hopes of discovering the connection of the river with the great fresh water lakes that they first explored, a new competitor, Signor Giovanni Miani, of Venice, was employed, unaided and alone, in tracking the southern course of the White Nile, beyond the furthest limit yet attained. All exploration had previously stopped at Gondokoro, in N. lat. 4° 30', where immense cataraacts were a limit to navigation. Miani, however, was not to be foiled by this. Leaving his boat, he made a circuit round the mountain chain, and, reaching the White Nile again, after five days' travel, pursued his course through hostile nations and ferocious animals, as far as the second degree of northern latitude, till, completely exhausted with fever and the wounds he had received, he was compelled to return, at the time when only 270 geographical miles remained to be explored between his position and the most northerly point reached by Captain Speke. The particulars of his journey, which were full of interest, have been published by the English Geographic Society, under whose auspices a new expedition is being raised for the final and complete exploration of the district, in which the services of the above-named explorer are now to be engaged.

#### ILLINOIS AND INDIANA.

The aggregate population of Illinois is 1,991,235, and that of Indiana 1,347,000—giving to Illinois over Indiana a population of 344,235. The area of Illinois is 55,410 square miles, and that of Indiana 23,890 square miles, making an excess for Illinois of 31,520. The population per square mile is a fraction over 30 for Illinois, and a fraction over 30 for Indiana, showing that, while Illinois has a greater aggregate population, it is considerably less in proportion to territory than that of Indiana. In the last decade the increase per square mile has been a fraction over 10 in Indiana, and a fraction over 15 in Illinois. Relatively, the population of Indiana is greater than that of Illinois, and it will likely remain so, as the cause which will operate during the past ten years to develop Illinois will not influence its growth so much in the present decade.

#### WELL DESCRIBED.

President Tyler is described as bearing his great age with remarkable grace. He is the same slim, tall-looking, high-bred Virginia gentleman, his striking features still showing a high degree of mental activity. He has that characteristic which Napoleon I. considered the mark of intellectual superiority—a prominent nose. His eyes are keen and green, and reflect the animal vigor which "in undiminished" after thirty years' exile in Siberia.

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#### POPULATION OF THE NORTHERN CONFEDERACY.

on a Thursday morning  
 unless creature was  
 corpse lying nearly  
 now at the north side  
 between Sixteenth and  
 St. Louis. The body  
 beneath the bridge  
 w. Only the under  
 remained on the  
 of some thirty feet  
 lay the rest of her  
 dragged and rolled







[illegible]

The confirmation of Horatio King's nomination as Postmaster-General is delayed in the Senate by the Republicans until it is ascertained whether he will execute Colfax bill relative to postal service in the seceding States. It is understood that the nominee will have to execute the provisions of the bill to the letter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The President has approved and signed the \$25,000,000 loan bill which passed both Houses as originally reported, with an amendment providing that the interest shall be paid at the rate of six per cent from June 1, 1860, or so much as may be deemed expedient; and that the proceeds of the sale of bonds shall be applied to the redemption

**New Orleans, Feb. 9.**—The steamer Gen. Miramon sails for Havana on the 11th.

**Prospect of a Duel.**

**CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.**—Messrs. Haffren and Moody, of the Indiana Legislature, left this city last night for Kentucky, for the purpose of fighting a duel. Weapons—knives. The duel is expected to come off this morning. The police are on their track.

**Blocked up with Snow.**

**MOWAT, Feb. 9.**—The roads are all blocked and will probably remain so for two or three days with snow. No mail came in today.

[illegible]

**Partnership Notice.**  
**W. F. THE UNDERSHOWN, HAVE THIS DAY**  
 dissolved the partnership which was entered into  
 by **STARKER & CO.**, for the purpose of carrying on the  
 business of the **NEW YORK STORE**, situate at  
 street, 347 North Street, known as the New York Store,  
 formerly occupied by **Bruckner, Barker & Co.**  
 and  
**GEORGE B. BARKER, J. R. MIDDLETON.**

**Notice.**  
**CUTLER & WARREN HAVE PURCHASED OF H. P. C.**  
 of Boston his interest in the partnership known as  
 their firm. The remaining partners retain the  
 name of **CUTLER & WARREN**, and will continue to  
 continue the Banking and Exchange business as usual.  
 H. P. CUTLER, Boston, Jan. 31, 1862.

to Messrs. JOHNSON & KIMBALL,  
Knoxville, Ky., January 5, 1881.

S. P. ANDERSON,  
C. B. OOTON.

**Notice.**

WE CAN OVERHAUL AND RECOMMEND OUR REPUTATION, Messrs. JOHNSON & KIMBALL, to the friends and the public as gentlemen in whom they can place confidence, and who will not only do the work entrusted to us, but for whom we return our thanks, for it is only through their agency that we are enabled to do so.

S. P. ANDERSON,  
C. B. OOTON.

**A Card.**

BEING BEFORE THE PUBLIC AS THE SUCCESSORS OF R. A. ANDERSON & CO., we are determined to make an effort to retain the friends of the old firm and call new ones.

JOHNSON & KIMBALL.

WE ASSURE THE MEN AND THE HALF BRED NEGROES, including the colored people, that we are well as ever, and are glad to see them.

ANDERSON BUCHANAN & CO.,  
Corner Second and Washington streets.

[illegible][illegible]



